



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1859.

Conviction of Brown.

After the arguments of counsel in the case of the COMMONWEALTH vs. BROWN, Mr. Harding and Mr. Hunter for the prosecution, and Mr. Griswold and Mr. Chilton for the defence, on Monday last, Mr. Chilton asked the Court to instruct the jury that if they believed the prisoner was not a citizen of Virginia, but of another State, they cannot convict him on the count of treason.

The Court declined, saying the constitution did not give rights and immunities alone, but it also imposed responsibilities.

Mr. Chilton then asked for another instruction, to the effect, that the jury must be satisfied that the place where the offence was committed was within the boundaries of Jefferson county, which the Court granted.

A recess was taken for half an hour. When the jury came in with their verdict, an intense excitement prevailed.

Brown sat up in bed while the verdict was rendered, as follows:

"The jury find the prisoner guilty of treason, in advising and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel; and of murder in the first degree."

Brown laid down quickly, and said nothing. There was no demonstration of any kind.

Mr. Chilton moved an arrest of judgment, both on account of errors in the indictment, and an error in the verdict.

The points were to have been argued yesterday.

Brown was remanded to jail.

Mr. Harding announced that he was ready to proceed with the trial of Cuppie, who was brought in, and took his seat between Messrs. Griswold and Hoyt, who appeared as his counsel.

The remainder of the day was spent in endeavoring to obtain a jury, but the panel was not complete when, at 5 o'clock, the Court adjourned.

The N. Y. Herald is engaged in collecting, by telegraph, commercial statistics from the principal seaports of the United States.

It says:—"The first of these despatches illustrates beautifully the gradual progress of commercial centralization which is going on.

Time was when Philadelphia and Baltimore were considered marts of part of the foreign trade of the United States, and even, in a measure, rivals of New York. Where is their foreign commerce now? Let the custom-house tables answer:

| | Imports. | Exports. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| New York..... | 4,076,747 | 2,580,092 |
| Philadelphia..... | 138,340 | 82,800 |
| Baltimore..... | 49,783 | 324,084 |

"So the work of centralization goes on. Philadelphia is following in the wake of New York, which was once supposed to have greater capabilities than New York.

By and by, neither it, nor Baltimore, nor Boston, will have any foreign commerce at all. "It will not necessarily follow, however, that these cities will go down. Their destiny, if their citizens are energetic and shrewd, is to be large manufacturing towns. Land will always be so much cheaper there than here, that a number of manufacturers will select them as preferable sites to New York. The sooner they frankly adopt this view of their prospects, the better it will be for them." This New York anticipates future greatness.

Mr. Chilton did his duty faithfully and honorably, in the case of Brown. He made an able and ingenious defence, especially considering that there were, in truth, no real grounds on which a valid defence could be urged. He contended on behalf of his client that Brown not being a citizen of Virginia, could not be found guilty of treason—that the prisoner was resisting the Federal Government and not the Commonwealth of Virginia—that the prisoner did not conspire with the slaves to make an insurrection—and that he endeavored all he could to prevent the commission of murder. In support of these views he applied the testimony and the facts to the law as he expounded it. The arguments were not tenable—but, we repeat, were urged with ingenuity; and all was done that could have been done for the wicked and misguided man who is now to close his career on the gallows.

In reply to a letter of inquiry from a Friend of the South, in New Jersey, we would state there is no alarm in this state about the late Harper's Ferry outbreak, and that full confidence is reposed in the energy and capability of the state executive, and in the strength and resources of the people, for any emergency. With proper vigilance and necessary and prudent caution, our citizens have nothing to fear from any enemies of the public peace. Recent events have shown that attempts to disturb the present relations of society with us, must result in a complete failure. It is hoped that the lesson will be learned abroad. The people of Virginia do not feel called upon to alter their uniform and consistent course in relation to their domestic affairs. They will do no injustice, because others are wicked and unjust.

Gov. Wise is fulfilling the expectations of his friends. He is not to be put down or kept under by the Democratic politicians, who would fain destroy his popularity. His recent course is giving him new claims upon the respect and confidence of those who wish to see him a candidate for the office of President.

The Whigs of Roane County have expressed a preference for Mr. Botts as the Whig candidate for next President—and the Whigs of Highland County for Mr. A. H. H. Stuart for the same office. The will all unite, however, upon any sound, conservative, national Statesman.

A meeting has been held in Salem, Roanoke County, Va., in favor of constructing a railroad down the Valley of Virginia from Salem to Harrisonburg, Rockingham county. The counties interested in the scheme were invited to participate in the movement.

The sensation created throughout Europe by the remarkable boldness of an article which lately appeared in the leading Russian journal, the *Invalide Russe* on the affairs of Italy, has been unprecedented. The French and English journals have not yet ceased discussing it. There can be but little doubt that this article originated with the Government, notwithstanding that the *Invalide Russe* has been publicly reprimanded, and advised to be more cautious for the future. The "task" proposed by it for the Congress is nothing less than the entire remodelling of the map of Europe. Turkey is to disappear, but what is to take its place is not suggested. Germany, in its present form, is also to disappear for a moment, to reappear as one great and united nation. Schleswig-Holstein is to be taken from Denmark. Italy is to be freed forever from foreign domination. But, above all, the internal regime of the nations is to be overhauled and made to accord with the wishes of the peoples. Russia, and Russia and France themselves, says the *Philadelphian*, came in for a little rough treatment if this part of the "task" were carried out!

The Far West correspondent of the Boston Journal writes that the Choctaws have a permanent fund of more than \$1,000,000 in the hands of government, including \$100,000 set apart for school purposes. The interest is paid annually, affording them a revenue of \$60,000, which meets all their governmental and educational expenses, and obviates the necessity of taxes. There are ten "mission" boarding schools in the nation, at which, in addition to the common and higher English branches, the boys are systematically exercised at farm labor, and the girls initiated into the manifold mysteries of housewifery. The Methodists have charge of most of these institutions, but several are conducted by the Presbyterians. Some six hundred children are receiving instruction in these schools.

It is said that the President will not appoint a Minister to France, until the meeting of Congress. The N. Y. Commercial says—

"The mission to France is a most important one. It should be held by a statesman. We know not how soon complications of the gravest character may arise. The possibility of a rupture between France and England—though we believe it to be very remote—is yet believed in by many. Such an event would bear directly upon our own interests, and should it ever occur, very much would depend upon the prudence and sagacity of our Minister at the French as well as at the British Court, and this is one of the reasons why the utmost judgment should be exercised in the selection."

A suit has been commenced in the United States Court, at New York, to forfeit jewels of considerable value, formerly owned by Madame Rachel, on the ground that they were smuggled. It appears that Alphonso Deschowitz, a physician, purchased the property at the sale of Madame Rachel's effects in Paris. He came to this country by the Arago a few months ago, having under his care an insane patient. He had the jewelry with him, and they passed without duty. Mrs. Deschowitz claiming them as personal property. Subsequently they were exhibited in a jewelry store with their value marked on them. They were attached by the government.

Officer King, of Campbell County, Va., went to Jacksonville, a very small village in said county, last week, for the purpose of arresting a negro man for some trivial offence. An old woman, who this man had offended, informed the officer that a gang of negroes, many of whom were from Lynchburg, were in the habit of assembling at the house of this man. A search was made, and the books and papers of a society were found, which was organized in 1854. The books showed that they now have \$250 in their treasury. It purported to be merely a benevolent institution. A thorough investigation of the affair will be made.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher indulged his propensity for satire in his sermon of Sunday, in which he magnified the captivity of about thirty citizens at Harper's Ferry into that of two thousand. But he took occasion to denounce in strong terms all such acts of violence as that committed under the lead of John Brown, and all measures which had a tendency to separate and create enmity between the people of the North and those of the South. Nevertheless, the whole tendency of the sermon was to increase the anti-slavery feeling of his hearers.

The Emperor of the French paid the highest honors, in his power, to the memory of the late Mr. Mason, our Minister to his Court. Napoleon was far distant from Paris, at Biarritz, in the south of France, when the news of Mr. Mason's death reached him. He immediately telegraphed to the capital commanding that his own private carriage should be sent to the funeral; that all the officers of his household then in Paris should be present, and that a battalion, with muffled drums, should act as escort at the church.

The Agricultural Bureau received some time since a number of specimens of the numerous plants growing near the Cape of Good Hope, which having a fibrous texture, are suitable for cordage, &c. These specimens have lately been deposited in the gallery of the Patent Office, and merit the attention of persons engaged in the manufacture of cordage, paper, &c. It is said that some of the species of which these plants are representatives will grow in the southern States of this Union.

Judge Whitmore, of the Perry County, Ohio, Common Pleas Court, has decided in the case of the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad, that a railroad company have no right to pledge or mortgage their road franchises, &c. The decision is considered important, as it embraces points substantially the same as must be passed upon in the case of the Marietta and Cincinnati and other insolvent railway corporations in Ohio.

A student of the University of Virginia writing from that institution, states that "no vestige of the marble slab that designated the last resting place of the author of the Declaration of Independence," remains to point the spot. The visitors to his tomb, by clipping off fragments, have completely destroyed it, and by piecemeal carried it away. An ancient granite pedestal, disfigured, alone remains to mark his grave.

A letter from Syracuse, New York, under date of the 26th ult., says—"Last night the mercury went down to 18°."

My boys were sliding on the ice by the roadside, formed on water six inches deep. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard. Apples hanging on trees were frozen hard.

The conspirator Copeland's confession to Marshal Johnson is published in the Cleveland papers. He says he was furnished money to go to Virginia by the Messrs. Plumb, of Oberlin. He states that Mrs. Stuart, of Cleveland, knew of the plans, and supposes that her husband did also; but the latter denies any knowledge of the transaction.

Alexander Donnan, the member elect to the Legislature, from Petersburg, has resigned. In his card he says:—"The very many constant and pressing engagements at home and surrounding country, require and demand my whole time and attention, so that the public interest would suffer should I hold on."

Recent papers announce the death of Mr. Edward James Thayer, lately the director general of the post office in France, and a member of the Imperial Senate. M. Thayer was a son of the late James Thayer, a native of Rhode Island, and a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island.

The "Republicans of Kentucky" are to meet in Convention, November 16, 1859, at Newport, to organize the party in the State; to form a Presidential electoral ticket; to appoint two Senatorial delegates for the state at large, and transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

The Hon. James C. Jones, of Tennessee, whose death at Memphis on Saturday has been announced, was formerly Governor of that State, and member of the United States Senate for the term beginning with the year 1851, and ending with 1857. He died after a lingering illness.

It is said that Capt. Meigs, of U. S. Engineers, has been transferred from the superintendence of the work on the extension of the Capitol, and Capt. Franklin, of U. S. Topographical Engineers, assigned to that position in his stead. The latter has long been connected with the Light-House Board.

Col. Martin Rosiekiewicz, a Polish exile, who was banished in 1832, from his native country for having endeavored to gain her independence, and has ever since been the friend of his countrymen on our shores, recently died, regretted by all who knew him.

A French Gunboat is trying to make its way by the Languedoc canal and the Garonne to the Atlantic. The object is to ascertain whether war vessels of small draught can proceed from one sea to the other without passing under the guns of Gibraltar.

Senator Hale publishes a card strenuously denying all complicity with Brown's Harper's Ferry movement, pledging himself, if evidence is laid before a Grand Jury of Maryland or Virginia, and they find a true bill, to submit himself for trial.

An extra session of the Baltimore City Council was held on Monday, at which Samuel G. Spicer, esq., of the Seventh Ward, was elected President of the Branch. He will be ex-officio Mayor of the city, until Mr. Swann resumes his position.

Mr. Jno. R. Bibb, sold a day or two since, his farm lying about three miles north of Charlottesville, and containing 300 acres, to Mr. Willoughby Tebb, (of the firm of Brown & Tebb, principals of Bloomfield Academy,) at \$40 per acre.

The Concord (N. H.) Patriot states that under no possible circumstances will General Pierce allow his name to go before the Charleston Convention as a candidate for President.

The purchaser of the Farmington estate, in Albemarle county, is Joseph Miller, esq., F. R. S. of London, England; a gentleman of wealth and high respectability.

Mr. Pryor's majority for Congress, in the Petersburg district, is about 800 over Mr. Goode.

The subject of a rail road from Lynchburg to North Carolina, is up before the people of Lynchburg and Bedford County.

Mr. Garrett Vanmeter, an aged and highly respectable citizen of Hardy County, Va., died near Moorefield, on Sunday last.

New Books.—The "Corner Capboard" is a new work just published by Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, in pretty style, with many illustrations. The price of this Capboard is only one dollar. It would be much easier to give the whole title of the volume, than to attempt to catalogue the infinite variety of its contents; but it would puzzle the reader to think of any subject connected with every-day life, with common things, with the kitchen, the workshop, the parlor, the fire-side, his neighbor's house or his own, without being able to turn to something in this book calculated to impart thereupon some valuable information. It is a Book for the People.

"Parlor Theatricals," published by Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, contains a brilliant collection of Tableaux Vivants. It embraces a great variety of Acting Characters, Acting Proverbs, Drawing-Room Pan-tomimes, etc. And the whole are illustrated by engravings and diagrams, and explained with intelligibility. It is a very agreeable book for the home circle, and will afford a fund of amusement.

Received and for sale by James Entwistle & Son, at their Bookstore, King street.

The Traitors.

While some of the abolition and republican journals which formerly endorsed the actions of the famous old Brown in Kansas, now desert him in his hour of misfortune, call him a madman, and attempt to wriggle out of a justification of the Harper's Ferry conspiracy, others more bold, of the ultra stamp, openly defend the motive and the acts which characterized the bloody scenes in Virginia. In these sheets, treason to government, on the part of John Brown and every one else, is fearlessly preached and sanctified, with a daring that puts to shame the sneaking desertion of Brown by the republican organs, here and elsewhere, which spirited him on to his traitorous acts.

For example, the Boston Liberator, the organ of the Garrisonian school, pronounces his purpose a noble one, which "will revive the minds of every manly and generous heart." Now, what was his purpose? Was it not to arm and organize the black population of the South against the white, and spread rapine and murder throughout the land? Was it not rebellion against the government of the United States? Yet this is the very purpose which Seward avowed in his Rochester Speech, and which Wilson, and Giddings, and Chase, and Gerrit Smith, and the other leaders of that class, have been all along fostering by word and material aid.—*New York Herald.*

Our Public Men.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia Press a sketch of the prominent men in the struggle for the Seward in Congress in 1855-6; most of the leading actors have already retired from the Congressional field. Howell Cobb is the Secretary of the Treasury; James L. Orr is at Anderson, South Carolina; William L. Aiken is taking care of his immense estate near Charleston; William A. Richardson, is now residing at Quincy, Illinois; Ghaney Jones is now doing the elegant, with his family, as American minister at the court of Francis Joseph of Austria; John Caldwell is residing in the judgeship of the eastern district of Pennsylvania; Thomas J. D. Fuller, of Maine, is occupying an auditorship under the present Administration; John Wheeler, the indomitable "Hard" of New York, is helping on the fight for Douglas in the "Empire State"; Thomas S. Bayley and Wm. O. Goode, of Virginia, have passed from the scene of humane life; John Letcher is now Governor of the same State; Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, sits in the Senate; Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina, lies in his tomb; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is devoting himself to his profession; John A. Quitman of Mississippi, sleeps on his plantation near Natchez; George W. Jones, of Tennessee, the Nestor of the House, is in the quiet churchyard at Burton; and Samuel Brenton of Indiana have departed this life; Thomas L. Harris of Illinois has also gone to his long home; Henry M. Rice, Delegate from Minnesota, in 1855, is now a Senator from the State of Minnesota; and Joseph Lane, is now a Senator from the State of Oregon. On the general Opposition side, Nathaniel P. Banks, jr., is the Governor of Massachusetts; Solomon G. Haven, of New York, is practising law; Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, is engaged in the banking and coal business; Jacob Broome, of the same State, is practising law; Jonathan Knight, sleeps in the quiet churchyard at Washington; John R. Giddings, of Ohio, has been edged from his stool by a successful rival; Lewis D. Campbell of the same State, has given way to the Democrat Vallandigham; Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, has thrown up his place in disgust; Felix K. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, will not be present and Charles Ready, of the same State—an American four years ago—was defeated as a democratic candidate for Congress at the late election. Of those who took part in the great struggle of 1850-56, there will be in the coming conflict John Hickman, Thomas B. Florence, William McKim, James H. Campbell, John Corvick, and Galusha A. Groves, of Pennsylvania; G. M. Pennington, of New Jersey; Thomas H. Bovee, and Henry A. Edmondson, of Virginia; John Sherman and Benjamin Stanton of Ohio; Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee; William H. English, of Indiana; John S. Phelps and Samuel Caruthers, of Missouri; and Albert Rust, of Arkansas.

Sharp Sayings—by a Democrat.

There is a warfare on foot against the President which is scandalous. It is not one which arraigns his policy, but is merely personal.—*Mobile Register.*

If the President has personal enemies, it is himself that makes them. If he makes them by deceiving and punishing his friends and fawning upon and rewarding his enemies, is the just indignation of those who are outraged by his treachery and duplicity to be hushed because he is invested with the Presidential office? We can understand how a man may discredit a high office by disingenuousness and indirection, but we are unable to comprehend upon what principle of moral or political ethics, such an office is a mantle to cloak or justify the obligations of the man. The Tribune uses the paragraph we have quoted in a defence of the President against the attack of a "man named Forney." It is not our business to remark, however, that if he be the "base" wretch the Tribune describes him to be on account of his participation in the Forrest and Jamieson affair, "the man named Forney" was then the confidential and trusted friend of the President. For many years this "base man" was Mr. Buchanan's in-stimate associate and companion, and one who had devoted his whole life and all his best energies to the promotion of Mr. B's ambitious schemes. The Tribune must submit to the rule of the adage, *amicus socius*—Forney was "base," the President cherished a "base" friend, and he continued to cherish him until he had reached the goal of his ambition, and then kicked the ladder by which he had climbed from under him. Mr. Forney accuses Mr. Buchanan of base personal ingratitude and of an obnoxiousness in prosperity of services and acts of friendship rendered while struggling after that prosperity. Nothing is more likely to be true than such an accusation. We know both Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Forney, and our knowledge of them leads us to the conclusion that in any matter in which right and honor are involved and personal magnanimity and open dealing are to be exercised, John W. Forney is as trustworthy as James Buchanan.—*Mobile Register.*

News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—At the last session of the Senate a resolution was passed requesting the President to cause the heads of the Departments to submit estimates for the expenses of the Government to the next Congress, upon a basis not exceeding fifty millions annually, exclusively of the public debt and the interest thereon provided the same can be obtained without injury to the public service. Estimates are now in course of preparation in accordance with the spirit of this resolution; and with a view to strict economy, but it is not at all probable that the expenditures will be restricted to such a narrow limit.

Reliable advices state that the Government of Nicaragua has every disposition to make with us satisfactory transit arrangements, and that the only obstacle to this is the Boly contract, which, however, has already failed in some particulars.

No action has been taken by the Government regarding the aiders and abettors of the Harper's Ferry conspirators already captured. Should sufficient evidence against them be obtained it is supposed the requisition for their surrender will be made by Governor Wise, as in the cases of Cook and Hazlet.

Ernest Clay, esq., of the British Legation in Mexico, arrived here to-day, and immediately sought an interview with Lord Lyons.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

Boston, Oct. 31.—The extensive sugar house on Gooch street, six stories high, occupied by Seth Adams, was burned this evening. The loss on the stock is \$30,000, and on the building and machinery \$50,000. There was nearly \$12,000 of the stock was destroyed. Very little of the stock was saved, not over 200 lbs. sugar being taken out.

Boston, Oct. 31.—Judge Russell, of the Superior Court, and George Sennett, esq., left here this afternoon to take part in the defence of Captain Brown and the other insurgents at Charleston, Va. It is reported, also, that B. F. Butler, the democratic candidate for Governor, has been retained by Brown's friends.

New Orleans, Oct. 30.—A portion of three squares in the Third Municipality, was destroyed by fire, by which seventy-four poor families are rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

A large fire is now (P. M.) raging at the corner of Poydras and Levee street.

New Orleans, Oct. 30.—There was a killing in various parts of Louisiana and Mississippi this morning.

The Gulf Stream as a Fertilizing Agent.

We read in *Oceanic* a Week: If we follow the Gulf Stream across the ocean, we perceive how fully it fulfills the purpose for which it was designed. Sir Walter Scott tells us that the pools in the Orkneys are never frozen, the effects of the grand hot-water warming apparatus of a far distant shore being sensibly felt even in these islands, which are situated in latitude nearly ten degrees further north than the ice-bound coast of Labrador. We all know that in Great Britain there is an extraordinary difference between the eastern and western coasts—so great indeed as to induce completely different systems of agriculture.

The Emerald Isle owes her splendid grazing land to the soft west breezes born of the Gulf Stream which strike full upon her shores; the western shores of England are robed in bright green pastures nourished with the warmth and moisture issuing from the same tropical source. The dairy produce of Great Britain has its root and issue in this steadfast hot-water river in the ocean, the limits of which modern science has so accurately mapped; nay, the florid, plump looks of our people, and the large size of our domestic animals, are but effects of that moist and genial atmosphere which finds its birthplace in the beneficent Gulf Stream.

And in order to bring the effects of the Gulf Stream to the most prominent, closer home to the stomach of our reader, we may perhaps be permitted to ask him, how it is that of late years he has purchased peas, potatoes, and brocoli so many weeks before their season in Covent Garden Market?—Peas in May were once thought to be an extravagance, only allowable to a duke. Now any moderate man may indulge in them to his heart's content. Well, these vegetables are forced—in a hot-house atmosphere of nature's own contriving. Where the tail of the British dolphin dips into the Atlantic, there the effects of the Gulf Stream are most felt; it is bathed with the warm moist air, heated by the far-off Gulf eddies, and we may say, with exactness, that the majority of our early vegetables sold in the open market are forced in hot-houses in Cornwall and Portugal, (the seaboard of the more southerly promontory,) by means of a boiler situated beyond the West Indian Archipelago, the conducting hot-water pipe of which runs for nearly four thousand miles between the cold walls of the surrounding ocean. Had the ancients been aware of this property of the ocean, it would have modified the representations of the Pagan Olympians, and we should have been familiar with the spectacle of—Neptune turned gardener.

The Aerial Ship.

Mr. Lowe, the aeronaut, who proposes to make a voyage to Europe in his monster balloon, has published a Card. In it he says:

"Some people may think that I am insane, rash, or a seeker after fame; but this is not the case. I have for two years coolly considered the subject, and have provided for every contingency. I intended to make my first trip across the ocean, entirely a private undertaking; but finding that the amount of expense to be incurred would overtax my personal means, I have been compelled to announce a public exhibition, while preparing for the voyage. I am confident of success for various reasons:

First—I have a large balloon, which has a capacity of 725,000 cubic feet; therefore should the envelope be no more perfect than those which are usually constructed, it will retain its power for a longer period.

Second—I have devised mechanical appliances for raising and lowering the balloon while in the air, without expenditure of the lifting power.

Third—I have invented an apparatus for indicating the different currents below, so that advantage can be taken of these currents should I find myself going too far north or south. Should any accident occur or should the balloon machinery fail to accomplish its work, the metallic life-bat, which will be suspended below the car, rigged with sails, and will prove sufficiently strong to endure any sea.

It is true, I would have preferred another season of the year for undertaking this first great experiment of trans-Atlantic aerial navigation, but should this first attempt at an exploring expedition, as I term it, not prove entirely successful, I shall not be discouraged nor deterred from instituting experiments with a view to ascertaining the cause of failure and the remedy therefor.

I shall be supplied with all the philosophical apparatus necessary to take meteorological observations. If aerial navigation is ever perfected, it will be accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of opposition and derision. I am willing to take the risk, and if I can do anything to add, in however small a measure, to the store of our scientific knowledge, I shall feel amply repaid."

A Few Facts about the West